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Susmess Notices.

PALMER'S NEW PATENT LEG, safety socket. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the

THE BEST BRACES OF SUSPENDERS IN the World are those made by Pies, CLAUR & PLAGO. They make over two financies for sale at retail by all farminging or clothing account in the Union. Ask for them and look for their name on every pair. The very best plan by which you can obtain

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Advortisements for this week's issue of THE WERELT TRIBUSE must be harded in To-Day. Price \$2 per line.

During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building, The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Sprucess. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door down Sprucess. From the old site.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1873.

The Alexandra Palace in London has been destroyed by fire. ==== The old ministry in Spain has returned to

supposed to be Oregon volunteers. — An eleven-hour argument was made for the defense in the West murder case.

The Committee of One Hundred have requested Gov. Dix to withhold his signature from the Bridge bill. —— The new police surgeon system is a matter of doubtful economy. - Miss Carpenter lectured on "India," Gold, 118, 1173, 1173. Thermometer, 79°, 85°, 72°.

While the MacMahon Government is busily engaged in restoring order by turning out the Liberal officeholders and filling their places with Monarchists, the City of Lyons answers the challenge of the reaction by electing 35 Radicals out of 36 nominees. It is possible that the gentlemen of the Right may some day discover that their work was not done when they turned out M. Thiers.

The new Commissioners of Police evince a disposition to try experiments with the body under their control. A calculation in another column indicates that their first experiment will result in nearly doubling the expense for Police Surgeons. It is advisable that the gentlemen lately appointed to the Police Board shall learn the business before indulging in

doubtful innovations.

The Spanish Crisis is for the present resolved in the manner most encouraging to the Republic and its friends. The Cortes declined to confirm the Pi y Margall Ministry as a whole, and after an excited night session it became evident that the reinstatement of the Figueras Cabinet was the measure which was demanded by the general sense of the Cortes. Senor Figueras and his friends reluctantly resumed the power they laid down two days ago, and there seems to be a reasonable prospect that this decision will have a favorable effect upon the public mind, which has been greatly agitated by the prospect of change.

Earl Russell has evidently not made up his mind to rest or to be thankful. He has introduced a bill in the House of Lords which may lead to new and acrimonious debate over the Irish question. We are told that it abolishes the office of Lord-Lieutenant, though it is not stated what machinery of government is to supply the place of the vice-regal authority. It also provides that two-thirds of a jury shall be sufficient for a verdict. If his object is to pacificate Ireland, his bill will hardly effect its purpose. If it is merely to spread snares for the feet of the Ministry, it is likely that their recent trials have made them too wary for such expedients.

The counsel of Mr. Wallack have put in their answer to the suits brought by several colored men who were excluded from his theater. It takes the ground that this establishment is conducted as a private business, them, and that their employment could only the bill? The people of both cities are op-

and that the proprietor claims the right to sell tickets or refuse them at his discretion, or to revoke them after they are sold; that the tickets in the cases in question were sold to the colored men under the supposition that they were baying for others; and, finallywhat is of course absolutely untenable-that they were not excluded on account of their race. The defendant naturally declines to swear to this answer. It is to be hoped that a decision may be reached in this case upon its merits, and not upon any legal refinement or side issue. It is a question which will give endless trouble until it is definitely settled.

Just what has happened to the captive Modocs has been the frequent cause of the so-called Indian wars. A squad of white men, presumably Oregon volunteers, follow a party of these captives under escort, waylay the train, and slay four of them in cold blood. This is a horrible and shameful story of the white man's treachery. It is our counterpart of the massacre of Gen. Canby; and it will everywhere be cited as a fair example of the deceit and untrustworthiness of the white man. Yet the very men who lend themselves to this lawlessness are those who are loudest in their complaints of the unwillingness of the country generally to believe in the justice lieve that this indefensible and cowbutchery of Modoc captives, acardly cused of none of the crimes of the leading spirits of the band, is condemned by the people of the region about the military camps. Yet, we cannot suppose that even such a considerable party as these assailants are the only representatives of the lawlessly vindictive feeling of the settlers. The natural impatience chafed at the thought that these copper-colored outlaws should receive any other treatment than a summary execution with aggravated cruelty; and the massacre of the captured Modocs, Saturday morning, was the unmistakable expression of the too common demand for immediate vengeance which is in the We have seen a series of blunders in the management of this business, from first to last; but this seems to be the most aggravating of them all.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARMY. powers which ought to be exercised with more scrupulous care than the power to use the armed forces of the United States in sustaining the authority of local officers. The Constitution makes it the duty of the United States to protect each State against domestic violence, on application of its Legislature, or of the Governor in case the Legislature cannot be assembled, and the statutes authorize the President to employ for this purpose "such part of the land or naval forces as shall be "judged necessary." It is worthy of remark, however, that the President is not to decide in the first instance whether the emergency contemplated in the Constitution has arisen. The danger of Federal interference was foreseen, and it is stipulated, both in the Constitution and the statute, that the application for assistance must be made by the State Legislature, unless it is absolutely impossible for that body to be called together in time, when it may be made by the Governor. Even then the President is not compelled to act; it becomes "lawful" for him to interfere, but if honestly needed it is both his right and his

How Gen. Grant has proceeded with the

duty to refuse it.

already shown, and the letter which we printed yesterday from our very capable special correspondent in New-Orleans throws a strong light upon the case. He shows that come a comparatively easy one. the recent demand for assistance, which resulted in the Proclamation of May 22, practically came, not from Louisiana at all, but from the Federal office-holders. And we may troops in December. On the 3d of that month the Attorney-General telegraphed to Marshal Packard that Gen. Emory would furnish him with soldiers to enforce the decrees of the courts-in other words, of Judge Durell. There had been no violence of any kind, no resistance to any writ, no conflict of jurisdicthe President for help it had been made by Packard himself. Certainly the Legislature had asked for no interference, neither had Gov. Warmoth. Nevertheless troops had already been ordered to New-Orleans, and as soon as Durell's midnight order was signed they occupied the State-House. After the Pinchback administration had been installed request for military assistance was made upon the President by Pinchback and his Legislature. It was so evident, however, that no disorder existed which required the use of the soldiers, that the President hesitated to comply with the demand, as he thad of course a perfect right to do; and it appears from the published correspondence that when he did finally act upon it, he acted not in order to preserve the public peace, but in order to preserve the Administration majority in the Legislature, Collector Casev telegraphed that "the delay in placing troops at the disposal "of Gov. Pinchback" imperiled the party quorum, and gave strength to the Conservative opposition. He urged that orders should be sent to Gen. Emory before the Democratic members could take their seats in the Legislature. He telegraphed three times within two days, always to the same effect, and at last the President yielded. In this case, therefore, he used the army of the United States, not at the demand of the Legislature or the Governor, to protect a State against domestic violence, tbut at the demand of Collector Casey, to protect the Administration party

against a political defeat. On the 12th of May, ten days before the appearance of the President's proclamation, we published a dispatch from Washington announcing that Gen. Grant was determined to take high-handed measures in Louisiana, and to make a vigorous employment of the troops as soon as Gov. Kellogg could be induced to ask for them. "If Mr. Kellogg can be made "to understand what is required of him." said our correspondent, "heroic treatment will be "administered by the President. As soon as " a requisition is made the President will issue " a proclamation in the most positive language, "admonishing the citizens of Louisiana to peace, " dispersing the McEnery government, and pro-"claiming the Kellogg assumption as the lawful "government, and announcing the intention of the Executive to sustain Mr. Kellogg with the " whole military force of the country." But Mr. Kellogg, though he wanted the troops, was unwilling to take the odium of asking for them. He knew that there was no need of

increase an unpopularity which he is trying hard to overcome. How he came at last to make the requisition, at a time when there was no disturbance and no danger of disturbance in any part of the State, is told in our New-Orleans letter. "It was not my idea at "all," said Mr. Kellogg; "but my friends in "Washington urged it, and Mr. Packard was "in favor of it." The reports of violence were very much exaggerated, "and I finally consented to give the President an oppor-"tunity to place the troops directly at my "disposal." The plain English of which is that the requisition came from Washington, and that Mr. Kellogg was forced by the President and the other federal office-holders into telling two official falsehoods-1st, that the Legislature could not be assembled, and 2d, that there was an emergency requiring the employment of the United States army to protect Louisiana from domestic violence. Our correspondent does well to call the Governor's conversation "exceedingly frank."

The Louisiana usurpation is an old story now, and most of its details have been told too often. But it is important for us to know just how far each of the actors in it was responsible for this great outrage upon law and liberty, and whatever serves to illustrate this question deserves our careful study. Thus of an Indian war which they have drawn far every new development places the Presiupon themselves. We are glad to be- dent's conduct in a more and more unfavorable light.

> THE CENTRAL PARK. The controversy respecting the management

of the Central Park will not be without its uses, whatever may be the ultimate judgment of the public upon alleged scandals and wrengs. The Park is the most thoroughly public piece of property which we, as a muof the frontiersmen with the forms of law has | nicipality, possess. As a source of the most refined enjoyment, as an invaluable auxiliary in the preservation of health, as a means of creating and regulating the public health, it is worth more than it has cost us, great as the cost has been. The very first requisition, however, if it is to fulfill the idea of its original estabmind of every white settler on the border. lishment, is that it should have a thoroughly good reputation. So sensitive is society upon this point, that it would be very easy to drive away from our chief pleasure-ground all respectable pleasure-seekers, and to make it merely the resort of the ill-conditioned and the ill-behaved. Nothing like such a catas-There is perhaps no one of the President's trophe has yet been so much as approached; but it is well that the public should understand the danger, and should insist upon the most thoroughly efficient police regulations. This is a matter in which the expenditure of money, within the reasonable bounds of judicious economy, is of no consequence, because without the perfect preservation of law and order and decency within the Park limits, it would be better to cover these beautiful grounds with bricks and mortar, and to turn these pleasant alleys into dusty thoroughfares for man and beast. The Park should be as safe for women and children as a private garden; all its frequenters should be perfectly free from all possible molestation and annoyance in every form. This is the inexorable condition of the enjoyment of such a place. A Park is a place for the refined, or for those who are capable of becoming so through its influences. It may degenerate into something entirely different and infinitely bad. Unruly people may be kept upon their good behavior; but it can be done in only one way. They he has reason to believe that his aid is not must comprehend that a sufficient police force is at hand to detect offenses against decorum, and to expel or arrest offenders. They must be made to know that the rules governemployment of troops in Louisiana has been | ing the grounds will be rigidly enforced. This is a kind of knowledge which the evil-disposed will soon arrive at, and when they have done so the work of the Park Police will be-

For some time the Park has been practically without a head. The old Commission is retiring from the scene; the new one has not yet taken its place. If there has been any dissay the same thing of the first employment of organization of the force in consequence-and we do not know that there has-it is only what we might have reasonably expected. But it is surely high time for the Board to be put in complete working order, and for the policy that is to rule this important department of the city government to be distinctly laid down. Mr. Olmsted has referred, in one tion, and if any demand had been made upon of his letters to THE TRIBUNE, to a marked change for the worse in the zeal and efficiency of the police and the behavior of the public. He does not state the reason for this change; but we all understand it. If the keepers have grown negligent and insubordinate, it is because under the rule of the Ring they have been gradually taught that political service is the best title to the by this action of the troops, a formal favor of their superiors, in the Park as well as in other branches of the administration; and if the public has become less orderly than it used to be, that is because the supervision of the police has been relaxed. A reform here is imperative, and fortunately with a little vigorous and intelligent action by the Com-

missioners it will prove easy. One thing the recent discussion in our columns has made clear: the Park ought to be closed at night. It is utterly impossible, with any force of keepers, to insure that it shall be orderly after dark. As a pleasure ground it has no use except by daylight, and it is for a pleasure ground only that it has been created. It is not designed for a thoroughfare; and the belated travelers who drive through it now by night, on the way to or from Harlem and the Westchester towns, ought to take to the ave-

REFORM IN BROOKLYN.

The opposition in Brooklyn to the Bridge bill and the Charter which lately passed the Legislature, and which are pending before the Governor, is too positive and general to be ignored by the Executive. Because the people of that city have had no local organs to give voice to their expressions, their opposition to the Ring which misrules them has not heretofore been heard. But there is nothing equivocal in the demonstrations which were made last night and are making daily. The men who speak in our columns this morning represent every class, and their sentiments are to be heard echoed in all circles of the city for which they speak.

Three representative organizations of Brooklyn have already spoken against the Bridge bill. The Committee of Fifty opposed it; from the first moment such legislation was contemplated. The Committee of One Hundred denounced it; and the Board of Aldermen, being asked to pronounce in favor of it, voted almost unanimously that the measure was against the true interests of the city and the Bridge. The only persons urging and lobbying the bill through the Legislature were the half dozen men who were to be benefited by its passage. In the face of these facts will the Governor sign posed to it; the Tweeds and the Kingsleys of both cities favor it. We think Gov. Dix is not the man to hesitate which party to side with. And not only do the principal representative citizens of Brooklyn condemn the measure, but Mr. Abram S. Hewitt of this city, a man in whose judgment and probity all repose implicit faith, denounces it as opposed to the true interests of the two cities which the enterprise is to unite. This alone ought to be sufficient to counteract the influence at Albany of the men who purpose to run the work for their own benefit. This bill, if approved, will enable them to accomplish this design; it will justify Controller Schroeder in the illegal act of issuing bonds of the City of Brooklyn against the positive terms of the Bridge charter; and it will place \$900,000 in the hands of men who are charged openly with already squandering or misappropriating over \$1,000,000.

TRUTHFUL JAMES TO THE EDITOR. (YREKA, 1873.) Which it is not my style To produce needless pain By statements that rile, Or that go 'gin the grain, But here's Captain Jack still a livin', and Nye has no skelp on his brain! On that Caucasian head

There is no crown of hair. Is is gone, it has fied! And Echo sez "where !" And I asks, " Is this Nation a White Man's, and is generally things on the square ?"

she was known in the camp As "Nye's other squaw," And folks of that stamp Hez no rights in the Law, But is treacherous, sinful and slimy, as Nye might hev' well known before.

But she said that she knew

But Captain Jack rose

And he sez " It's too thin.

Such statements as those

Where the Injins was hid, And the statement was true, For it seemed that she did: Since she led William where he was covered by Seventeen Modocs, and-slid!

Then they reached for his hair; But Nye sez, "By the Law Of Nations, forbear! I surrenders-no more: And I looks to be treated, you hear me !- as a pris'ner, a pris'ner of war!"

It's too late to begin. There's a Modoc indictment agin you, O Paleface, and you're goin' in! "You stole Schonchin's squaw In the year sixty-two; It was in 'Sixty-Four That Long Jack you went through,

And you burned Nasty Jim's rancheria and his wives and his pappooses too. "This gun in my hand. Was sold me by you 'Gainst the law of the land, And I grieves it is true!" And he buried his face in his blanket and wept as

he hid it from view. "But you're tried and condemned And skelping's your doom," And he paused and he hemmed-But why this resume ! He was skelped 'gainst the custom of Nations, and

cut off like a rose in its bloom. So I asks without guile. And I trusts not in vain, If this is the style

That is going to obtain-If here's Captain Jack still a livin', and Nye with no

skelp on his brain? BRET HARTE. A CLOUD ON THE MEXICAN BORDER, Whatever may be the intention and feeling of the Mexican Government in relation to the Mackenzie raid, it is certain that mischiefmakers are ready to make it a cause of international trouble. A Matamoros journal, which has (for this occasion) a semi-official authority, condemns the raid of Col. Mackenzie as an act of aggression upon a nation too weak to resist. This organ exhorts the Mexican Republic to stand up for its rights and demand immediate reparation; and it intimates that the whole proceeding is likely to be made a pretext for seizing on more territory. Right on the heels of this bysterical tirade comes a curiously bold statement from an American resident of Cohahuila, now visiting the United States. According to this gentleman, much trouble is likely to grow out of the pursuit of the Kickapoos into Mexican territory. He thinks there will be no serious complaint from the Mexican authorities; but the raid will be made a pretext for pursuing fugitives from Mexico across into the United States. The same authority says that this will cause war on the frontier: but this will not be so bad, as it would lead to the carving of another slice from the Republic for the purpose of strengthening our boundary. The particular States required for this rectification of our frontier are specified as follows: Nuevo Leon, Cohahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Lower California, and the northern end of Durango. This modest scheme contemplates the acquisition of about onethird of the entire area of the Republic of Mexico. It is justified on the ground that the new boundary could be much shorter than that which now follows the meanderings of the Rio Grande. While these amateur annexationists are about it, why not make a straight line across the Republic, say from San Blas to Tampico? It would give us a very brief boundary and annex only one-half of Mexico. Nobody pretends that the Mackenzie raid was anything less than an irregular proceed-

ing of which Mexico has just cause of complaint. We have supposed that this violent proceeding, which seemed to be an extreme remedy for the ills of the frontier, was "permitted" by the military authorities commanding the Division in which Col. Mackenzie's force is stationed. The Mexican Government has utterly failed to keep the outlaws within bounds. Repeated remonstrances have not even stimulated pursuit of the rascals who infest the border. There seems to be no other resource left but just such summary punishment of the raiders as that inflicted by United States troops under Col. Mackenzie. These men are not Mexican citizens; and their extermination would be a good riddance to both nations. The plea that Mexico is too weak to resist has been used to cover more scandalous breaches of international comity than we have suffered from any other source. Were a powerful nation guilty of similar offenses, we should have been at war long ago. As for the danger of Mexico pursuing fugitives into the United States, the outlaws and fugitives have invariably been in the other direction.

We cannot believe that very much importance is to be attached to the annexation scheme to which we have just alluded. Mexico has the jealous tenacity of hold upon its territory which every weak nation has when partly menaced by a stronger neighbor.

We do not want any of her territory, and no imical to idleness. He who would waste his complications on the border could induce us time must go elsewhere to waste it consistent. to even consider the question of making ly and comfortably. On the gates of every any aggressive demand on our neighbors. city of America are inscribed decrees of ban-We are confident that this is the genuine feeling of a vast majority of the people of the United States. It is most likely, however, responsibilities of their station. We work here that not a few restless spirits on the frontier, disciples of Manifest Destiny, soldiers of fortune and adventurers, on both sides of the moral health and mental development require line, are anxious that a state of war should be that we should. They who are not anxious to fomented between the two countries; and the American resident of Cohahula undoubtedly gives voice to the wishes of these men when he suggests the expediency of settling an for this reason, if for no higher, are to be anticipated difficulty by the annexation of five or six of the finest States of Mexico. We | mode feel ashemed to be unemployed. Many are bound to live at peace with all our neighbors. We have given Mexico no cause to heads and hands to earning money, which is presume that we have any other than peace- the more precious to them by the nevelty of able intentions; and, having made one passionate incursion into her territory in pursuit of banditti, we shall not, of course, repeat the act, should our sister Republic suggest that ture, understanding and activity, where such a proceeding would be deemed a cause

WORK AS THE FASHION.

If to labor be to pray, as the old monkish

apothegm declares, this is surely a most prayerful age. That labor is meritorious and laudable has long been a sentiment; but it is little more than within this generation that the sentiment has been generally and practically adopted. Singularly strange is it that what almost everybody claims to believe should be, in fact, so slowly accepted. Medieval history teaches that these nations were most prosperous that held work to be honorable, and proved by deed the sincerity of their holding. The Republics of Genoa and Venice gained their supremacy and highest glory by their widespread commerce, in which the first men of advantages grow daily more apparent. The the State were actively engaged, and were justly | fashion of Work is the triumph of the demapround of such engagement. The distinguished family of the Medici, who made the annals of Florence so illustrious, were largely occupied in trade, accumulating thereby the immense wealth which enabled them to be the most liberal patrons and efficient promoters of their time of literature and art. Giovanni de Medici, who, with a mere handful of men, cut his way through a Milanese army besieging Scarperia, and relieved the town, was a merchant. So was Salvestro, who, a few years later, stood for the people, and checked the tyranny of the nobles. Cosmo, the Father of his Country, and Lorenzo the Magnificent, were happy to be known as bankers and tradesmen. Flanders achieved her greatness by traffic. Ypres, and Bruges, and Ghent, and Antwerp rose to the foremost rank of European cities by their commerce and manufactures. Every one remembers Charles V.'s punning jest, in the sixteenth century, that he could put Paris into his Gant (glove), and that it was Ghent's business burghers who made the jest telling by its truth. The Dutch were a hard-working people when their countless canals were crowded with the argosies of all nations; and their gallant Admiral who beat citizen to whom he had been introduced only the English fleet off Plymouth, burned the fifteen minutes before, Col. Nelson was tried shipping at Sheerness, and compelled the boasted masters of the sea to sign a treaty of peace at Breda, had been an apprentice to a shoemaker. Napoleon Bonaparte-himself of humble origin, and the greatest doer of modern times-twitted the British with being a nation of shopkeepers; and yet to the derided shopkeepers, more than to aught save circumstance, he owed the thunder-stroke at Water-

All the world over the men who work are the men who win. It has always been so and always will be. They who despise labor despise themselves. The drones in the hive of humanity are stung to spiritual death by consciousness of their own folly. Still, in the face of self-enforced morals, of indisputable facts, there have been, and there are, men and women claiming distinction because they do nothing, imagining idleness to be an honor. Because they are zeros they fancy they make a figure in the world, forgetful that zeros add naught to the sum of progress or prosperity. Fortunately, and fitly in this era of uncommon sense, rarer than genius always, the conceited do-nothings are disappearing fast. By a normal law, too, since Nature does not keep what she does not need. The days of Show and Sham, of Title and Theory, are rapidly passing. Civilization has come to mean reason, truth, practicality, This generation says to every man: "I care not who you are; but "what can you do? If idle or inefficient, 'stand aside for your betters; for they are your betters who can and will work. I judge each and all by their labor and its fruits!"

Work, in a word, has become the fashiona fashion set ages ago, but never largely followed until now. Antecedents and ancestors and authority no longer count, even in oligarchies, unless sustained by acts. The governing heads of the globe have active brains and busy hands. Only to the striving and strenuous are the badges of distinction given. Only to those who are up and doing come the early and the full rewards. The first and strongest nation of the Continent is composed of the hardest workers, and owes her position more to her work than to her genius or her advantages. Germany believes in education and exertion, not in precedents, self-adulation, or military glory, and for this reason she prevailed over confident and haughty France. The lesson, though severe, has not been lost on France. Her defeat will be her triumph in the end. She has learned the value of labor, and will not hereafter underrate or contemn a laborious foe. Henceforth, from the Rhine to the Pyrenees, the newest and best of fashions, in the home of fashions, will be the fashion of Work. The mode is prevailing in Russia, Austria, Italy, and Spain. Each year it is more firmly established: its every movement forward is a movement upward.

Perhaps the strongest evidence that can be offered of the fashionableness of work is the fact that in England (there caste-feeling and rank-worship, by a strange anomaly, have been more deeply rooted than almost anywhere else), some of the highest noblemen have placed their sons in commercial houses with a view of educating them as merchants. This audacious innovation may endanger the British Constitution, of which the Britons talk so much and know so little; but the shadowy old bugbear has fallen of late into such disesteem that cads and costermongers alone revere it. England is undergoing a social revelution, and labor is the pivot on which it turns. The whole question is, Who shall rulethey who work without reward, or they who are rewarded without work? This pertinent interrogatory thrusts itself into all politics; demands of all Governments that it shall be answered; refuses to be cajoled or delayed, or

neglected any longer. The Republic is the land of work-the Mezorder, or degree. Its very atmosphere is in- thing, man or corporation, was so poor in California zoramia of workingmen, whatever their craft,

ishment against all her sons who refuse the duties belonging to them, or who shirk the when we have no pecuniary need-not because we are mercenary, but because we think our do something on principle, do something now for fashion's sake. Dawdling, lounging, and struggling to kill time are out of yogue, and avoided. Even women who are devotees of women in easy circumstances have turned their its acquisition, and by their natural abhorrence of asking for it. The best society is that of character and culthey who compose it can tell without heralder who and what they are. It is not uncommon now-a-days to hear, "She is charming indeed "What does she do? She is exceedingly "elever. Wherein does she excel? Lovely as she is, she would be lovelier if she had more 'to fill her time." Assuredly this is a most hopeful sign. When such women rise up to pluck the fruit of labor, no man can afford to lie under the shade of the boughs. Through the fashion of work we are arriving at the true aristocracy-the government of the besthelping on the cause of humanity, elevating the destiny of the race. The noble fashion was first set here, and here shall it be fixed Having been followed elsewhere, it will not be abandoned. The world has long been coming to it, and will not part with a mode whoes cratic idea in the most concrete of forms. It is the best and wisest of fashions; for all men and all women who adopt it will find it to fit their character, and to be becoming and beautiful at all seasons.

A SHORT ACQUAINTANCE.

The state of society in which homicide has become either a licensed diversion or an acknowledged necessity, in which the friendly intercourse of men is frequently interrupted by what Mr. Phoenix cails "the soft note of "the pistol," may well be regarded as some what more stimulative than salutary. Ther and there it is that the survivors publish erplanatory "cards" in the newspapers, blandly showing how utterly impossible it was for them to refrain from drawing the trigger, and from suddenly sending a man and a brother to his account with a large assortment of imperfections upon his head and two or three leaden pellets in his body. Readers of newspapers may have forgotten that in September, 1871, in one of the highways of Knoxville, Tenn., Gen. Clanton was shot by Col. Nelson. For this slight liberty taken with a fellowand was acquitted.

Preliminary to all further statement of the

affair, it must be noted that both these military characters were in a high condition of Bacchus. Col. Nelson has just published a vindication of his conduct, in which he says: "It may be fairly inferred that I was under "the influence of liquor at the time of this "unfortunate occurrence." When two men who have known each other for only fifteen minutes become, in that short space of time, mortal enemies, alcohol as a controlling agent " may be fairly inferred." Col. Nelson says that Gen. Clanton without any provocation challenged him to mortal combat, from which we may conjecture that the General, weary of the piping times of peace, was spoiling for a fight. "He cursed me," says Nelson, "and stood over me with his hand "under his coat"-a most suspicious posture, especially when there are signs of a navy revolver also under the coat-tail Nelson had, at this critical moment, 10 weapon. He rushed into a saloon and asked in vain for the loan of a pistol. "At the suggestion of a friend," he then rushed into a counting-room and seized, without asking leave, a shot-gun. Now, just here, it des not seem to have occurred to Nelson, that being well away from his antagonist and from the navy revolver held perdu under the Clanton coat-tail, it was his business and duty to keep away. Instead of so doing, he sought once mere the pavement, and confronted the furious Clanton. Quite accidentally, as he wishes the charitably disposed to believe, one barrel of his shot-gun was discharged. The bold Clanton naturally returned the fire with his navy revolver aforesaid. The shetgun in the hands of the innocent and peace-loving Nelson was not dilatory in responding by the mouth of its second barrel, and speedily the whiskined spirit of the General fied to the future state. How many friends and relatives wept for him we are not informed, but nobody seems so sincerely to have regretted his loss as the man by whose hand he fell, and who at the moment of his death had only been acquainted with him for fifteen minutes. Never was there a more magnanimous murderer-nevel

dled when he did the deed-perhaps he wasa little muddled when he wrote its history. The great truth to be deduced from this transaction is that persons addicted to whisky and the use of firearms should be cautious how they suffer themselves to be introduced to new acquaintances, since a quarter of an hour after the ceremonious hand-shaking the fresh friends may be hungering and thirsting for each other's lives. Of the new views of the law of self-defense which this transaction opens, we have only to say, that their general adoption would lead to a fusillade at once destructave and deplorable, and perhaps to an abolition of the cherished American custom of introducing everybody to everybody.

did a manslaughterer handle his defunct mere

lovingly. "I had no malice against him while

living," says the Colonel, "and have cherished

Nelson shakes hands with the ghost, makes

friends with the shade, becomes reconciled to

the departed spirit, glorities his victim, and

praises the memory of a man with whom he

never had anything to do except indeed to shoot

him. Of his own perfect and complete

innocence, Col. Nelson has no manner of

doubt. The quest of a shot-gun, the return

from a place of comparative safety to the

street, and the instantaneous discharge of the

weapon, Nelson considers entirely compatible

with his theory of self-defense. He was mud-

none since his death." Thus it is that Col.

Bishop Kip of California has beld his office for twenty years, and the diocese owes him \$21,000 arrears of salary! At the last Convention the indebtedness was acknowledged, but nothing was done about discharging it. We had no idea that anybody or any